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is to be hoped that health and strength and years may be spared him to recast and rewrite with the same fulness his projected work on French Industry from the Revolution to the close of the nineteenth century. No teacher can leave a better legacy to his own students and to later generations.

He divides the work under review into seven periods: (1) That of Roman rule, with the workman as slave to his guild under imperial despotism; (2) the invasions, with the workmen scattered and living as serfs on the land of some great lord or as monks in cloisters—the working classes almost annihilated under the barbarians; (3) the period of feudal life and of the crusades, when the workmen again re-established their guilds, and industry and commerce flourished; (4) the Hundred Years' War, with the successful effort of the workmen to strengthen their organization and to secure the support of church and crown; (5) the Renaissance, marked by the triumphs of art and industry and by the growth of the power of the workingmen; their final repression under Henry IV. by vexatious regulations and heavy taxation; (6) the eighteenth century, with the economists as leaders of public thought and their struggle to free labor from taxation and vexatious interference on the part of the state; (7) the Revolution, that at once both overthrew the state and trade corporations.

The history of these eighteen centuries is drawn from the great number of special works which owe their value to leading French writers, but who have limited their research to narrow subjects, and from the inventories of the archives of departments and communes, of which some 350 volumes have been printed. Instead of weighting down his pages, however, with the bibliography of his subject, Levasseur has made this one of his most valuable independent contributions to the Academy, of which he is a distinguished member, thus enriching its publications and giving to students the benefit of his research.

J. G. ROENGARTEN.

Philadelphia.

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*The Other Man's Country: An Appeal to Conscience.* By HERBERT WELSH. Pp. 257. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1900.

"The Other Man's Country" is a discussion of the action of the United States in the Philippines, and an arraignment of the policy pursued by the McKinley administration with regard to those islands. Of Mr. Welsh's four chapters, two are historical in character, and two didactic. The first reviews the events of the two years preceding the battle of Manila, the second details the history of American rule in

the Philippines and analyzes some disputed questions of chronology and responsibility. The third is a forecast of the probable effects of the imperialist policy upon the future position and character of the United States. The fourth is a formal "appeal to conscience."

Mr. Welsh tells a familiar story—one that has been told and retold in the contemporary press with every possible variation, but he tells it in an unfamiliar way. He gives chapter and verse for every statement; he has consulted the authorities, official and other; he has collated the fugitive articles of contemporary writers. He gives as the results of his labors a clear, connected statement of the anti-imperialist's point of view—probably the best presentation yet made.

Mr. Welsh is not an historian, for he is too near to and too deeply interested in the events of which he takes account. That his book is a plea for one side of the present controversy over national policy he would be the last to deny. It is a plea in the same sense that every application of ethical principles to concrete conditions must be a plea. It must influence many, for it adds to wide information, logical analysis and high moral purpose, the charm of clear and persuasive English.

H. PARKER WILLIS.